

require. England held them as slaves in 1815, and South Carolina has not consented to change them from things to men. If he had thought of West India Emancipation in 1815, he never would have assented to a treaty which could be made to include them, and might not now be to be broken out of her rights. We have probably hit the nail on the head, and have little doubt that the nine oracles will do it. As Judge Story, who delivered Massachusetts from a similar slavery, is gone, we will, modestly, write out the opinion of the Court, and request a copy of the same from the Committee of Safety, in perpetuum rei memorie.

Since writing the foregoing, we find the following in our exchanges:

The Charleston Mercury of 18th June says: "We learn that the case of Reuben Roberts against Sheriff Yates, or rather of Great Britain against South Carolina, has come to a very 'name and impotent conclusion.' Orders have been received, through the British Minister, that further proceedings in the case be discontinued, and that their counsel be paid off and discharged. It is presumed that the British Government became convinced that, whatever might be the decision of the case before the Supreme Court, they could only gain a loss by it; and the greater loss in the event of winning the suit, inasmuch as it would most certainly have been followed, not by the abrogation of the law of South Carolina, but that of the reciprocity treaty, on which their complaint was founded."

We have nothing to say to this till we understand it better.

SUMMARY.

The excitement at New Orleans, on account of the reported revolt among the slaves, is much ridiculed by the press of that city. They state that the excitement originated in this way: A slave, named Albert, the property of Dr. Rushon, being troubled with mania, and told a free negro of it, who told the lieutenant of the police, and hence the excitement. On the night of the 14th instant, under the influence of morphine, the negro (Albert) came to his senses, and now knows nothing of his confession of the night before. The alarm from this cause, however, was general, and the police and people were very active to suppress disorder.

Last week we copied from the Raleigh (N. C.) Register a paragraph, that H. B. Wilson was committed to jail on a charge of whipping his slave to death. The Register of 22nd June has the following paragraph:

"On Saturday last, Henry B. Wilson, who was committed a few days since under a charge of murder, was carried before Judge Saunders, under a writ of habeas corpus. After a long examination of his case, the Judge admitted him to bail, which he readily gave. George W. Haywood and H. W. Miller, Esqs., appeared for the prisoner."

Are we to understand from this, that murder is a bailable offense in North Carolina?

The Free Democracy of Delaware county, Ohio, have nominated Raymond Burr for Representative, Elias Riley for County Commissioner, and Samuel Rheim for County Treasurer. Shubal W. Knapp was named for State Senator for the district composed of Licking and Delaware counties.

August Belmont, appointed by President Pierce U. S. Charge to the Netherlands, was Consul for the Austrian Government in the United States when Webster wrote his celebrated letter to Mr. Hulsemann.

We see it stated, that the first proposal to dissolve the Union, and set up a Southern Confederacy, was published in the Virginia Argus, on 31st July, 1795.

A correspondent of the Puritan Recorder furnishes some extracts from an address to the Presbyterians of Kentucky, prepared by a committee of ten, appointed for the purpose by the Synod of that State, in 1836, and published, with emphatic and unqualified approbation, in the New York Observer. The address sets forth, that "Slavery produces general licentiousness among the slaves; that 'marriage is a civil ordinance they cannot enjoy; that 'the system demoralizes the whites as well as the blacks; that 'man has no right to arrogate the prerogative of the Almighty; he has no right, unaided by his Maker, either to enslave or destroy his fellow; that 'the arguments drawn from the Bible in support of the institution are much more plausible than those in favor of Slavery; that each one of the several things which constitute Slavery, is sinful; that 'none of us believe that God has so created a whole race, that it is better for them to remain in perpetual bondage; and that it is 'the unquestionable duty of every Christian to use vigorous and immediate measures for the destruction of this whole system, and for the removal of all its unknappings."

The Observer does not now entertain the opinions expressed by the Christians of Kentucky in 1836. It should remember that no statute of limitations will apply in this case. What was true of the system of Slavery seven years ago, is true now.

A Mad Statesman.—The Pittsburgh Gazette, alluding to the declaration of Senator Acheson, that he would rather see Nebraska Territory sunk in hell than see it organized as a free State, says, "if any leading Northern man should make such an expression in regard to the admission of Nebraska as a slave State, we should never hear the end of it. Mr. Acheson has been deemed worthy to preside over the deliberations of the American Senate! Some of our modern statesmen are not worthy to be named with the statesmen of the early days of the Republic."

The New York Express, (Hunker), whose editor helped to save the Union in 1850, thus betrays its lot:

"The men that sustained the Compromise bill in Congress, in 1850, and so saved the Union, and who, in the next breath, struck down, both North and South. If the increase of Abolition goes on, we have no hesitation in saying that no Northern public man can stand against it. Poor fellow!"

New York.—The Independent Democrat of Oswego county held a meeting at Mexico, on the 8th instant; T. Salmon, Chairman. They earnestly recommended the Maine Liquor Law, and earnestly recommended the circulation of the National Era, the Syracuse Free Press, and kindred publications. Rev. Ovid Miner explained a system of colportage, which is already in operation in other countries. One hundred and thirty dollars were pledged to be expended to circulate documents among the people. Andrew Hannan, Abner French, Thos. Dutcher, R. H. Spencer, and A. S. Wing, were appointed a County Corresponding Committee.

Jonathan Overton, a colored man, and a member of the Revolution, died at Edenton, N. C., on the 14th instant, at the advanced age of one hundred and one years. The deceased resided near Washington, and was in the battle of Yorktown.

His, H. F. Johnson was nominated, on the 15th instant, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, on the fifth ballot, under the two-thirds rule.

A Bag of Wind.—The recent resolutions of the National School General Assembly on the subject of Slavery, have excited considerable discussion, both North and South. It was thought

at one time that a division of the Church would be the consequence. The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Advertiser publishes an extract of a letter from Rev. Dr. Ross, of that city, in which he says:

"That the papers may represent the Assembly to have been stormy, on the subject of Slavery; but it was not so, at all. There were exciting debates, but in excellent Christian spirit—hardly an unkind word, even from a foolish young man. The resolutions which were passed by a minority of the number which originally met, and after that original number had given the whole thing the go-by, will not express the mind of the Assembly. Besides, the whole thing was intended to be nothing but a bag of wind. I hope, therefore, the South will be steady, and not feel the least concern from this agitation. The strong Northern conservative spirit will tame down all this fiery Abolitionism in the extreme Northwest."

SENATOR CHASE IN MISSOURI.

We are pleased to record that Senator Chase, having recently had occasion to visit St. Louis on private business, the Mayor and several distinguished citizens expressed a wish to hear him speak on the Pacific Railroad, and sent a formal invitation to him requesting him to address them. We advert to this fact as an indication that the day has gone by when prominent Anti-Slavery men are to be proscribed from the ordinary courtesies in slave States. The citizens of St. Louis have exhibited a commendable spirit of liberality towards an Independent Democratic Senator, and in a matter for congratulation that a city in the slave States is at length found, where the prominent citizens are ready to acknowledge service and qualifications for service rendered or found in a man of known independent political position, and of uncompromising fidelity to his own Anti-Slavery convictions, while tolerant of, though not yielding to, opinions hostile to his own. It will be seen, by the submitted correspondence, that among the names signed to the letter to Mr. Chase, are those of Hon. Edward Bates, a distinguished lawyer, and the most prominent Whig in Missouri; Hon. Wm. V. N. Bay, formerly M. C. from that State, and many leading merchants and professional men, Whigs and Democrats, Benton and Anti-Benton. In Missouri, the Democracy is liberalized on the subject of Slavery, and the fruit is seen in the fact that Missouri is the most liberal slave State, in the Union. We find this correspondence in the St. Louis Democrat, and copy it, with the introductory remarks of the editor of that paper:

We regret to learn, from the following correspondence, that our citizens will be deprived of the pleasure of listening to an elaborate address from Senator Chase, on a subject which, of all others, is to them the most interesting—a railway route to the Pacific ocean. We understand, however, that if the meeting to hear him, which was held during the week of the Convention held during his stay here, that Mr. Chase will be present, and give some general views on the subject of the St. Louis and San Francisco road. It is due to this gentleman to say, that he was the only member of the Congress who proposed the State of Missouri as the starting point for this road.

LETTER TO MR. CHASE.

St. Louis, June 11, 1853.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, citizens of St. Louis, learning that you are on a brief visit to our city, and properly appreciating the generous support which you have given to the St. Louis route for the great Railroad to the Pacific, would be pleased to have you address our citizens upon this subject, at such time as may suit your convenience.

John How, Edward Bates, Wm. V. N. Bay, Willis L. Williams, Thos. T. Gannett, Henry Kayser, Wm. Glasgow, S. M. McKee, John Doyle, John B. Smith, S. M. Breckinridge, Samuel Reber, Henry Bornstein, C. S. Kannel, John A. Gooden, F. W. C. F. Farrar, N. Ranney, J. B. Colt, Samuel Simmons, H. J. Bodley, Samuel Cappel, Fred. L. Billon, Samuel H. Gardner, P. Keating, Nathl. Himes, Chas. G. Ramsey, Henry McKee, Charles H. Tilton, Wm. Linn, Thomas J. Beirne, O. Wright, F. H. Manter, L. M. Shreve, C. G. Moreau, A. Glover, H. Reed, C. W. Hicks, W. A. Knepp, W. B. Foster, John R. Atkinson, Lucien Carr, Jas. McMartin, Basil Duke, Wm. John, George, Milton, and W. T. Knapp.

REPLY OF MR. CHASE.

St. Louis, June 11, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: It would afford me no little satisfaction to address the people of your great and prosperous city, upon the interesting and important theme which you invite me to discuss; but I regret to find that the private affairs which have brought me here will require so large a share of my time and attention as to leave no opportunity for the preparation due to the magnitude of the subject, and to the intelligence of St. Louis audience.

Permit me, however, to thank you very earnestly for the invitation with which you have honored me, and for the kindness of the terms in which it is conveyed.

It is indeed, a pleasing reflection to me that almost the first and almost the last proposition of any importance, brought forward by me in the Senate of the United States, were calculated to advance the growth and commercial prosperity of your city, as well as of that in which I reside. I reside in the city of New York, the seat of the great commercial empire of the world, and the seat of the great commercial empire of the world, and the seat of the great commercial empire of the world.

That both these propositions received the sanction of Congress is due, however, far less to any efforts of mine than to the intrinsic merits, to the liberality and justice of Senators and Representatives, and, in respect to the first, to the powerful support of Col. Benton, by whom, indeed, the St. Louis branch of the Pacific Railroad was originally drawn.

In expressing my own decided opinion, when the subject of railroad routes to the Pacific was under discussion last winter, in favor of the commencement of the National Railroad on the western border of Missouri, at the point where your own Pacific Railroad will terminate, I simply expressed the opinion of a citizen, and not that of a public official. Frankness requires the declaration, that should the result of the explorations now in progress demonstrate the superiority of another route, I shall not hesitate to surrender that opinion as erroneous, or fail to give to the railway itself whatever route may be finally ascertained to be the best, an earnest and persevering support. But I anticipate no such issue. I look confidently to the result of these explorations to sustain and fortify my original judgment, and hope to have the satisfaction of seeing the Pacific Railroad, the contributing my humble aid to the inauguration of the greatest work of modern times, upon the most direct and practicable route from the termination of the St. Louis Pacific Railroad to the State line of California, or to San Francisco.

Renewing my thanks to you, gentlemen, for your kindness, and hoping, upon some future occasion, to have the opportunity of more fully expressing my views to the citizens of St. Louis, I beg leave to subscribe myself, your obliged friend and fellow citizen.

S. P. CHASE.

Hon. John How, Mayor of St. Louis;
Hon. Edward Bates, Hon. Wm. V. N. Bay, Willis L. Williams, Esq., and others.

THE INDIAN BLACK LAWS have caused the removal of large numbers of colored persons from that State, as the penalties incurred by residence there are quite severe. The Cincinnati Commercial says that it is scarcely possible to pass along the river front of that city without observing one or more of colored families from the Hooper Street. They appear to be persons of some property, having with them some stocks of horses, mules, and milch cows.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER states in the New York Independent, that it is not true that any part of the avails received by Mr. Stowe from the sale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," or the "Key," are to be used for building a house for Professor Stowe and family at Andover. The dwellings for the Professors are furnished by the corporation. The avails are to be appropriated for the establishment of an institution for the education of the colored race in this country, as well as to be the contribution Mrs. Stowe receives in Europe.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

BENTON CENTRE, YATES CO., N. Y., June 23, 1853.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Some ten days since, I determined to make an effort toward the distribution of 200,000 copies of "Facts for the People," and, as the result of a very slight effort, I send you eight dollars.

I designed to send for 100 copies, but particular business claims my time and attention just now; so I concluded to send the above amount, and make out the 100 at another time. I said I would send you eight dollars, as the eight dollars will buy, at your terms, 100 copies of the book.

If the friends of Freedom will but make a trifling effort, a million copies might be scattered over the land. Light and truth, quietly and unobtrusively given, are what our people need. I said I would send you eight dollars, as the eight dollars will buy, at your terms, 100 copies of the book.

There are not near 200,000 who voted for John P. Hale, and as many more who sympathize with him, who, for motives of expediency, were induced to vote for another candidate?

Now, suppose the above number, or the half of them, should make an effort, not only as one of the enemies of Freedom glory in making, but just to ask the next ten men they see, state the object, and my word for it, they will get the shilling, or sixteen cents, if for no other reason but to get rid of their property.

Why, sir, the half of the number I obtained did not vote with me, or sympathize with my object; yet the price being so small—and you know they pretend to be governed by facts, claim to be knowing, and intelligent, &c., all of which I told them I did not dispute, therefore, to appear consistent with what they had said, they would readily hand me a shilling or a quarter. And this, too, is the place where we want to sow the seed with our opponents.

Again: "Facts for the People" is put at so small a price, that in their circulation we cannot be charged with a money speculation. I have long believed that if a majority of our real friends would combine their efforts, if but for one or two years, the work could be done. If 100,000 would see to it that ten copies of some cheap pamphlet of facts were put in circulation, the aggregate influence would be more than all the stump speakers in America; and yet we could all this with a few cents outlay; for I greatly prefer to have every reader pay for his paper—he is more likely to read it.

To conclude, sir, there is a small band of us here who are called during the year, and with the fullest confidence expect the victory; and my answer to the ground of that confidence is, There is a God.

Yours, truly,

PETER YORK.

We insert the above as a specimen of the letters we occasionally receive respecting our new monthly. The second number is issued, and contains, among other articles, the platform of the three parties, as adopted in 1852. These should have a wide circulation. It is somewhat remarkable that neither the Whig nor Democratic platforms recognize the existence of a Supreme Being, in this respect contrasting with the Declaration of Independence and the Free Democratic platform. Before our next issue, the Fourth of July will have passed. We would suggest to the friends of the cause that this natal day of our nation's independence would present a favorable occasion on which to procure clubs for the *Facts for the People*. Who will, on that day, send the largest club?

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY, May, 1853.

A fine array of articles is presented in this number. The *Gospels, their Inspiration, their Authenticity, their Genuineness; Condition and Prospects of the Sandwich Islands; Memoir of Mrs. Mary L. Ware, &c.* The first of these is an able, liberal, and logical refutation of the many late orthodox arguments in favor of the "infallibility of the Gospels of the New Testament."

BLACKWOOD'S EDITORIAL MAGAZINE, April, For sale by Taylor & Maury.

Blackwood still holds his own, notwithstanding his manifold modern and more elegantly equipped competitors. Standard and sterling matter is always to be found beneath his covers. The number before us is an excellent one.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, April, 1853. For sale as above.

This Review stands deservedly at the head of British quarterlies. Some of the finest essays of the time have made their first appearance in its pages. We have in this number—British Philanthropy and Jamaica Distress; Thackeray's Works; Iconoclasm in German Philosophy; Martial and his Times; French Writers on French Policy; Ruth and Villette; Educational Institutions of the United States; Poems of Alexander Smith; and Early Christianity, its Creed and Heresies.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY, or Year Book of Facts in Science and Art, 1853. Edited by David A. Wells, A. M. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. For sale by Taylor & Maury.

This is an interesting and most valuable publication; containing as it does a clear and concise history of the progress of every branch of Science and Art during the year 1852. A fine steel-engraved portrait of Professor A. D. Bache is given.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Religious Organizations and Slavery.—The "Progressive Friends" and their Manifesto.—A New Colonial Project.—Foreign Books which should be republished.—The Temperance Convention.—The Harlem Railroad Route.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1853.

To the Editor of the National Era:

A pamphlet, of some fifty or sixty large and closely printed octavo pages, is about to be issued from this city, entitled "Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, held at Old Kennet, Chester county, fifth month, 1853." It contains the entire of the minutes of the meeting referred to, which are, for the most part, of no special interest to Anti-Slavery readers, beyond the exercises of other religious conventions in which the subject of Slavery is not so much as it is here. There is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a "warm side" from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the "Progressive Friends" as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the aid of the colored people themselves, and we are therefore in favor of their being permitted to have their say, to more or less extent. But there is one feature of them which is not to be met with in the generality of such exercises or proceedings, and which cannot fail to secure at least a 'warm side' from Anti-Slavery readers generally, for the 'Progressive Friends' as they have been fit to entitle themselves, and to sustain their claim, to which we must leave to themselves. This is an unusual degree of sympathy with the Anti-Slavery reform in this country, shown in a special address from Slavery, signed by Sydney Pierce and John J. Dupont, and which contains the following paragraph: "We are convinced that the only way to secure the abolition of Slavery is by the